New-York Daily Times.

MASSACHUSETTS

## AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A VERY LIVELY TIME.

### Col. Fremont Nominated on the First Formal Ballot.

### Bolting of the Fillmore Men.

### Gov. Johnston Nominated for Vice-President.

### CHOICE OF AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

### Meeting of the Bolters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 1.

Under a call issued June 24, a Convention of several hundred delegates assembled in the City Hall, in this city, this afternoon.

A full representation would have given a Convention of 1,200; there were less than half that number in attendance, and this included many who were not regularly appointed delegates. A very large proportion of the State Government and the office-holders under it were present, and took an active interest in the proceedings.

For the first time in the history of the American party in Massachusetts, the Convention was freely open to the public.

A LARGE PROGRAMME.

Mr. COBB called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock, and successfully defended the legitimacy of the call for the meeting from the attacks made upon it. Mr. COBB also intimated that it would be proper to nominate an Electoral ticket, [applause,] and then for a State ticket, as we are all agreed as to how that ticket should be composed. [Applause and hisses.]

FILLMORE MEN ABSENT.

In calling for the appointment of a temporary President, the names of E. C. BAKER, of Medford, (Fremont,) and Gen M. TUCKER, of Brookline, (Fillmore,) were proposed. Though Mr. BAKER was first mentioned, Mr. COBB received the name of Mr. TUCKER and declared him selected, though the noes outnumbered the ayes. Some dissatisfaction was manifested, but no respect being paid to it, quiet was soon restored. PETER L. COX, of Lynn, was appointed Secretary.

THE FIRST TEST—CANDIDS ABSENT.

A Committee of one from each County was appointed upon credentials.

Some dispute arose as to the choice of a permanent President, whether by a ballot or through a Committee. The Convention refused by a two-thirds vote to choose by ballot.

Another disputed question was whether the Committee to select the permanent officers should be appointed, one member for each county, by the delegates from each County, or by the temporary President. One hundred and forty-two voted in favor of the appointment by Delegates, and 106 against it,—the total vote being 248. The Convention then voted that the Committee of Selection be appointed by the Chair, and it was so appointed.

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

Considerable disputation arose on a motion to invite the State Central Committee to seats and participation in this Convention. It was strenuously opposed by various gentlemen, and advocated as a customary compliment. The motion was strongly pressed, and at last carried, though the first vote of the Convention was almost unanimously against it.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Convention bore waited half an hour, when it received the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, as follows:

President—THOMAS GOLD, of Pittsfield.

Vice-Presidents—George W. Messinger of Boston, George H. Devereux of Salem, C. D. Stockbridge of Lowell, F. Cunningham of Lynn, Geo. T. Bliss of Springfield, Joseph Barker of Lee, L. J. Fletcher of Leominster, J. C. Carpenter of Fairhaven, Henry W. Sage of Pittsfield, L. B. Wheaton of Norton, William Wood of Plymouth, David Dorin of Edgartown, Daniel J. Robbins of Provincetown—Peter L. Cox of Lynn, Charles A. Winchester of Springfield, George T. Bigelow of Boston.

These gentlemen were adopted by the Convention for the several places to which they were assigned, without opposition.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Adams, waited upon President COLT to the chair, who congratulated the delegates on the representatives of a dominant, healthy, powerful organization, young in years, but old in strength, and just as strong now as ever. [Applause.] He urged concession as to differences upon the manner in which our principles shall be carried out.

Mr. SUMNER, of Boston, declined the appointment as Secretary, and GEORGE W. SANGENT, of Lawrence, was selected in his place.

A BULL TIME.

The President now called for the business of the Convention. No response. Waited three minutes, and sallied again. No answer. The lull before the storm. Each side waited for the other. Five minutes more, when a gentleman broke the silence by moving that, as there appeared to be no business, the Convention adjourn. This started up the slow ones. Motion to adjourn laid on the table, and Mr. EAMES, of Malden, explaining that the Delegates had come here to decide who they will support for President of the United States, moved that, without debate, they proceed to ballot informally for a candidate. Music hath charms, he said, but we can dispense with the eloquent remarks which many gentlemen were, no doubt, ready to make—for doubtless our minds are all made up. A motion to add, also, on the same ballots, the name of the favorite candidate for Vice-President of the delegates, was generally opposed.

Objection was made to proceeding to the ballot, that the Committee on Credentials had not reported, and that there were double and disputing delegations here from Worcester, whose case ought to be settled first. Mr. FOSTER, also of Worcester, pressed this point with much ability, amid a strong demand for the question.

The Convention unanimously refused to unite on the same ballot the candidates for President and Vice-President; and also refused to wait, 95 to 150, for the Committee on Credentials before proceeding to the informal ballot; ditto to order the Delegates voting to write their names upon the backs of their ballots.

It being discovered that printed ballots for Col. FREMONT were circulated, a demand was made by Mr. EMMONS, of Boston, that no printed ballots be received. This was discussed by several, and ridiculed by Mr. USHER in a very effective manner, but was afterwards, the motion to go into the proposed ballot being first adopted, agreed to.

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS—THE BOLTS BEGUN.

When the Committee on Credentials reported, One hundred and four towns and cities were represented by 350 delegates. The majority of the Committee reported in favor of giving seats to the Anti-Fillmore or Fremont delegates from Worcester. The minority (three out of twelve, STOCKBRIDGE, of Whately; E. P. CROSBY, of Boston; and J. H. CHADWICK, of Norfolk County) submitted a report in favor of the Fillmore or Wall delegates. This report is based on the assumption that the former delegates were not from Worcester, but that they bolted from the State Council on its refusal to send delegates to the New-York North American Convention. The explanation of the minority report was received with much applause.

Mr. PIKE, of Newburyport, defended the majority report, and the claims of delegates whom it favored. He said that they had no legitimate connection with the New-York Convention, and the movement in relation thereto.

THE QUESTION DODGED.

After further presentation of the claims of the conflicting parties, Mr. AUSTIN, of Boston, raised the cry of no issues and Compromise. He would welcome all true native Americans, whether friendly to MILLARD FILLMORE [no cheers] or JOHN C. FREMONT. [No cheers.] He moved that both sets of delegates be admitted, and this was carried, and the quarrel bridged over.

THE BANNOCKBURN BOLTED.

But this was not satisfactory to the anti-Fillmore delegates. They rushed clamorously in a body, but being discovered in the act of vamoosing, their applications from the Fillmore men was sent after them.

BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

The Convention then proceeded to carry out its resolution for an informal ballot for a candidate for President of the United States. It was announced by the chair that no printed ballots would be received.

GOOD WORK—ROCKY MOUNTAINS LEVELS AHEAD.

The result of the ballot was thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 458 |
| Necessary to a majority | 230 |
| John C. Fremont | 286 |
| Millard Fillmore | 110 |
| Robert F. Stockton | 1 |
| N. P. Banks | 1 |
| Gen. Pomeroy | 4 |
| Blank | 1 |

The Fremont men indulged in great uproar at the announcement; and on motion of Mr. USHER of Medford, three rousing cheers were given, mingled with hisses from the Fillmoreites. Had the Fremont delegates from Worcester remained and voted, Col. FREMONT would have had a clear majority.

ADJOURN AND FORMAL BALLOT.

Mr. BRAYTON, of Boston, moved that the Convention now proceed to a formal ballot for a candidate.

Mr. CHEEVER, of Milton, proposed (in an amendment) a resolution that the Convention now do unanimously ratify the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT. [Great confusion, with cries of no, no, and hisses.] The amendment was ruled out of order, and Mr. BRAYTON's motion for a formal ballot carried. Mr. USHER moved that, in this vote, the several towns and cities represented be called in their order, when the delegates from each should come forward to the platform, and deposit their ballots with the Committee. The object of this was to prevent any deceptive voting. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHARTON, of Boston, thought the Convention was not in the proper temper for another and formal ballot, and moved to take a recess for one hour. Rejected without a single aye.

COMING BACK UNDER PROTEST.

The Fusionborn or Anti-Fillmore Delegates came back with protest, which was received and laid upon the table.

THE FARMING BUSY AT HOME.

The call showed the western part of the State very thinly represented. But one town (Whately in Franklin) had delegates, and less than one-third of the towns of Hampshire and Hampden. When Worcester was called, both delegations came forward and voted. Middlesex showed a long barren list of towns. The small and farming towns nearly all came up missing. The Fillmore men gave the full Charlestown delegation hearty applause, when they came up with a united vote for the Sage of Buffalo.

There were eighty-five delegates from Boston; their vote was about evenly divided between FILLMORE and FREMONT; while several of the Fillmore wards were not represented. Of Berkshire's thirty one towns, only Becket, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Adams, Pittsfield and Lee were represented. When the towns were through, the State Central Committee were specially invited to vote, though the noes seemed louder than the ayes on the taking of the question.

THE RESULT—GOT JESSIE.

The voting was closed at 6 o'clock, and the result announced as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 447 |
| Necessary to a choice | 224 |
| JOHN C. FREMONT | 259 |
| MILLARD FILLMORE | 187 |

The announcement was received with loud applause, amid cries of "Give 'em Jessie!" These cheers were given for Colonel FREMONT. The beaten Fillmore men responded with "three groans for FREMONT," but the Rocky Mountain partisans overpowered them with repeated cheers.

The Convention then adjourned for one hour, or till 7 o'clock, when it was agreed to engage in an informal ballot for the Vice-Presidential candidate.

EVENING SESSION.

It was 8 o'clock when the regular Convention resumed business.

AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Pittsfield, moved that when the question of the Vice-President had been declared, the Convention proceed to the nomination of a ticket of thirteen Presidential Electors to represent the Presidential ticket nominated on this occasion.

Mr. BLAYTON, of Fall River, ably opposed such a resolution.

General DEVEREUX, of Salem, urged the appointment of a full electoral ticket. He proceeded to say that though a strongly conservative man, he was for standing by the rights of the North, and in order to unite the people of the Free North in their defence, he was ready to sacrifice his personal feelings. He would give up his attachment to MILLARD FILLMORE, whom he eulogized in the highest terms, [applause,] and as a manifestation thereof he has not voted here for JOHN C. FREMONT. [Great applause.] Gentlemen may speak of treason to MILLARD FILLMORE, he said, but there is such a thing as treason to a higher power—as treason to God. [Very enthusiastic applause.] I come here as a member of the American Party, and I will go out as such, and when I give support to certain candidates for President and Vice-President, I desire also to be sure that the instruments by which it shall be done shall be such as are in sympathy with that party. I desire alike American Electors, as well as an American President and Vice-President. [Applause.]

THE FILLMORE BOLT.

B. F. COOK, of Boston, in behalf, he said, of nearly two hundred delegates, spoke in farewell to the Convention. They could stay here with honor no longer. After some further remarks, Mr. COOK called upon the straight friends of MILLARD FILLMORE, the true members of the American Party, to retire to the Free Church in Sandford-street, for distinct deliberation and action. About one hundred delegates then retired, giving vociferous cheers for Mr. FILLMORE and themselves.

A part of those who remained kissed the scoundrels as they departed. The Convention seemed hardly less in numbers than before.

JAMES M. USHER, of Medford, urged good nature towards our friends who had retired, because they would not submit to the will of the majority. They are few in numbers and few in constituents. We can triumph without them. We still stand upon the Springfield platform. [Applause.] I came here for FREMONT. I voted for FREMONT on both ballots I gave him three cheers when nominated. I hope to give him nine cheers when elected. FREMONT and Liberty—Liberty and Union, now and forever!

E. C. BAKER, of Medford, reviewed the demoralization of the American Party by the Slavery interest. American freedom in the most direct and effective manner. The principle of American freedom for American men, is the grand corner stone not only of our Constitution but of the true American Party.

Mr. ODIORNE, of Boston, then moved the previous question.

The question was taken and Mr. BRIGGS' motion carried, but few responding No.

Mr. ALLEN, of Boston, moved to reconsider the vote for an informal ballot for a candidate for Vice-President, and that WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, be nominated, by acclamation, for that post.

Both propositions were greeted with loud applause, and carried into immediate effect. One voice alone said No to the nomination of Gov. JOHNSTON.

Three hearty cheers were given for this result. It was now 9 o'clock, and the Convention took a recess of fifteen minutes, to prepare for the appointment of a Presidential Electoral ticket.

During the recess the delegates from the several Congressional Districts met by themselves, for the selection of their representative upon the ticket. The Electoral ticket was completed as follows:

AT LARGE.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Brookline; THOS. COLT, of Pittsfield.

Districts—No. 1, Sylvanus Baxter of Barnstable; No. 2, Asariah E. Wheeler of North Bridgewater; No. 3, Joseph N. Churchill of Walton; No. 4, George Odiorne of Boston; No. 5, Lucius B. Marsh of Boston; No. 6, George H. Devereux of Salem; No. 7, James M. Usher of Medford; No. 8, John A. Burtrick of Lowell; No. 9, Wm. T. Merrifield of Worcester; No. 10, Edphalet Trask of Springfield; No. 11, A. A. Richmond of Adams.

A motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, but objected to by Messrs G. Gass of Dorchester, who desired to proceed to the nomination of a ticket for State officers.

Mr. BIGELOW, of Lowell, earnestly advocated adjournment and no further nomination.

Rev. A. C. L. ARNOLD, of Rockport, advocated an immediate nomination of the present State Officers.

Mr. BRAYTON, of Fall River, followed in a vigorous speech against any further action.

Mr. RICE, of Dennis, believed that if we should nominate a State ticket now, the ticket would surely fail.

Major COBB, of Boston, said he was surprised at the opposition manifested to an immediate nomination. He would not press it, but propose in place of it a vote that a new American Convention be called for the nomination of a State ticket within 20 days.

Several amendments were proposed to this, and a motion to adjourn in the midst of them was lost, and the vote was finally passed instructing the State Central Committee to call another Convention for the object named at such a time as their judgment shall decide.

The nominations of JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. F. JOHNSTON were sought to be made unanimous, but two voices at the end of the Hall said no; the rest said yes, and gave three cheers for the candidates. Three cheers were given for the glorious old Springfield platform, and at half past 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

### Meeting of the Bolters.

After the adjournment of the Convention, this afternoon, a portion of those who had voted for FILLMORE—in all about one hundred—remained, and organized by the choice of JAMES M. WALL, of Worcester, as chairman; and DANIEL M. HAYWOOD, of Charlestown, as Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to procure a Hall for a meeting in the evening.

The Fillmore bolters were very gritty. REDMOND'S exposure of FREMONT's Catholicism was funny, but was swallowed by the green 'uns. Country folks don't understand the stuff you make Aldermen of in New-York.

When it is considered that this Convention was composed almost entirely of men who six weeks ago were all for FILLMORE, the growth of the Fremont *furore* in Massachusetts must be conceded to be pretty rapid. The failure to nominate a State ticket, including Gov. GARDNER for Governor, was a severe disappointment to his friends. It was a part of the scheme for which this Convention was got up.

Whether he will go back to FILLMORE or not, remains to be seen; probably not.

In the arrangements for the State election, the differences about the Vice Presidency and electoral tickets will be amicably settled. The friends of Freedom outside of Massachusetts need give themselves no anxiety. It will be all right before Fall.

R.


# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1494. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beekman-st., and 82 Broadway. Hourly Printing Telegraph—Office, No. 12 Wall-street.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### Mr. Barclay's Motion to Reconsider.

### The Reading of the Majority Report of the Kansas Commission.

### Judge Collamer's Minority Report on Kansas Affairs.

### THE TROUBLES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

### The Interest Due in New-York on the California Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

The Pro-Slavery men in the House were seriously alarmed to-day by Mr. BARCLAY's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Kansas bill was lost. They fought desperately, resorting to innumerable small tricks and sham points of order to worry out the friends of Free Kansas and prevent a vote.

Having come out for the Kansas bill from conscientious convictions of duty, Mr. BARCLAY will remain immovable. There is now a decided reason to hope that the bill will pass.

The reading of the report of the Kansas Investigation created a sensation. Its startling facts are arrayed in a manner carrying conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and will probably make several new friends of the immediate admission of Kansas. The reading of the report proper will occupy two hours to-morrow, but the opposition threaten to compel the reading of all the testimony also, which will take three days if persisted in, and will consequently postpone the vote on the Kansas bill until next week.

Judge COLLAMER's Minority Report from the Senate Committee on Territories is brief, pointed and comprehensive. It states that the only topic of difficulty in Kansas is the subject of domestic Slavery; shows that it is entirely a matter of Congressional discretion whether a State shall be formed of Kansas now; and succinctly states the history of recent events there to show that no just expression of the opinion of the people of Kansas on Slavery can now be obtained there, because the usurpations, prosecutions, outrages and murders have necessitated large numbers of the Free States settlers to abandon the Territory. The Report concludes thus:

"It would seem to be demanded, by a sense of common justice and by what this nation owes as well to the cause of truth as to its own character and self-respect, that inquiry should be made and usurpation be subdued, and public faith be redeemed by a redression of all the wrongs produced by such means. This is not proposed, nor is the law of repose to be assured, or the Constitution already formed to be allowed, but instead of this it is now proposed to consummate the whole by leaving Usurpation in possession of its power, and provide no security for those they imprison, oppress and disperse, but provide that those now there, and those only, shall determine the definitive condition of the Territory, by now forming a State Constitution. This is but to encourage violence by rewarding it with success.

That any result of such an experiment will produce definitive national peace and satisfaction, is to suppose the people of this country blind to the power of ordinary discernment, or lost, to every sentiment of justice and humanity.

The President has been advised by Governor STEVENS, of Washington Territory, that the reason for his declaration of martial law in Pierce County was the necessity of arresting and trying certain influential white residents by Military Commission, for treason, in inciting the Indian war there. The United States Judge he arrested for disregarding his proclamation of martial law, and attempting to issue a habeas corpus for the accused.

A prominent citizen of California, recently arrived here from the Pacific, states that BATES, the Treasurer of California, told him that on the 1st of April he sent the money to pay the interest due at New-York on the California Bonds, through the house of PALMER, COOK & Co.

The contract for supplying stationery to the Interior Department for the ensuing year has again been awarded to TAYLOR & MAURY, of Washington.

S.

### Amount in the Treasury Subject to Draft.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

The United States Treasurer reports that on the 23d ult., there were in the various United States Treasuries, subject to draft, $54,434,224.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

THE DIFFICULTY IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. CASS said, a very grave transaction has occurred on the Pacific coast, according to accounts just received, into which an examination ought to be made. Gov. STEVENS of Washington Territory has proclaimed martial law, and has arrested a Judge of the District Court and sent him away some distance, thus closing the Court. Mr. CASS did not desire to prejudge the case, but it certainly seemed a great assumption of power. He submitted a resolution calling on the President for the facts in relation to the matter. Adopted.

MINORITY REPORT ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. COLLAMER submitted a minority report from the Committee on Territories on the Kansas question. The report was read and ordered printed.

MR. DOUGLAS' KANSAS BILL.

The Kansas bill was then taken up.

Mr. THOMPSON (Kentucky) was to some extent favorable to the measure reported yesterday by the Committee on Territories, but would prefer to have the Government take strict measures with the Territories, and treat them as a certain father did his bad boys, giving them a flogging every morning because he knew they would do something wrong before night to deserve it. [Laughter.] He thought it ridiculous that a young Territory, only two years old, should set itself up against the lawful authorities of its progenitor. He wanted the laws strictly enforced and enough military force sent to do it. He descanted on Col. FREMONT's qualifications for the Presidency, alluded to the state of political parties generally, and dissected the various platforms. He was not satisfied with either the Republican or Democratic platforms, but the Philadelphia platform was able, sensible, and patriotic—but still above all other platforms he preferred the Whig platform of 1840, and under a good old Whig banner he would live and die. He hoped all old line Whigs would follow his example and not stray away after false gods.

Mr. BRODHEAD advocated the bill reported, yesterday, by the Committee on Territories as being the best remedy for the existing troubles in Kansas.

Mr. HALE liked the bill very well, and thought it was a much fairer proposition than could have been expected, considering the source from whence it emanated, but the difficulty was likely to be, that this Administration, in carrying it out, would not do so in a fair and impartial manner. He pointed out other objections to the bill also.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out that part which gives the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have been residents of the Territory at the passage of the bill, and declaring that only persons who are citizens of the United States, or who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, had the right to vote, when the consequent excitement would have been quieted. He did not know how Mr. BARCLAY could now vote for the bill which recognizes the Topeka Constitution, which was not only framed in the absence of law, but was in conflict with it. He appealed to Mr. BARCLAY to close up this excitement and hush it altogether, instead of by insisting on a motion to reconsider to extend the influences for evil.

Mr. BARCLAY replied, he voted for the appointment of the Kansas Investigation Committee because he wished to know whether the reports of the outrages in that Territory were true or not. He would inform the gentleman of Alabama that he was not to be intimidated, and no influence outside his conscientious duty could be brought to bear on him. He made the motion honestly.

Mr. ORR inquired of Mr. BARCLAY what he expected to accomplish by moving for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was rejected.

Mr. BARCLAY replied, with a view of voting for its passage, and recording his sentiments, as a representative of Pennsylvania, against these outrages.

Mr. ORR—If this was the gentleman's object, why did he not vote yesterday for the bill?

Mr. BARCLAY repeated he preferred Mr. STEVENS' bill, but that on political purposes was encumbered with a proposition to restore the Missouri restriction, and thus was objectionable to him. He held himself responsible to no man in the House for his political action. He did as he thought he had a right to do.

Mr. HOUSTON said he did not impeach Mr. BARCLAY's integrity, but expressed his astonishment that the gentleman should have, after voting against the bill, changed his mind in the short period of a Summer's night.

Mr. BARCLAY remarked he never said he disapproved of the principles of that bill.

Mr. HOUSTON—The gentleman had, in the strongest language, condemned the bill yesterday by voting against it.

Mr. BENNETT, of New York, raised the question of order, that Mr. HOUSTON could not lecture or reflect on another member for moving for the reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. BARCLAY appeal to the gentleman of New-York to permit the gentleman of Alabama to go on as his friend's counsel.

Mr. BENNETT acquiesced.

Mr. HOUSTON resumed, saying he only wished to express his regret that his friend from Pennsylvania had not made up his mind sooner.

Mr. DUNN understood Mr. BARCLAY to say that his (DUNN's) proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise was designed for political purposes. Nothing of the kind entered into his mind. He did not agree with Mr. BARCLAY that the people of Kansas have a right to establish Slavery.

Mr. BARCLAY—I had no intention to cast the slightest imputation upon the gentleman.

Mr. DUNN—I supposed not.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that Mr. BARCLAY's motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

Before further action was taken Mr. HOWARD rose to a question of privilege, wishing to make a report from the Kansas Investigating Committee.

Debate ensued, involving the point, that if the report should be received as complete, it would preclude Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, from submitting the Minority Report.

The Speaker said, a report, in part, could be made with the consent of the House.

Mr. HOWARD, in reply to an inquiry, said the report contained everything which the Committee wished to present, but expressed the hope that Mr. OLIVER would be allowed reasonable time to make his report.

Mr. OLIVER said he was not with his colleagues when they prepared their report nor had he a right to anticipate its character. It was impossible for him to prepare the minority without knowing the contents of the majority report.

Mr. SHERMAN explained: he and Mr. HOWARD arrived here on Saturday morning, and Mr OLIVER on that evening was told that the report had been prepared, and was at his service.

Mr. OLIVER replied that he was then fatigued with travel and the next day was the Sabbath, when it could not be expected that he should enter into a laborious investigation.

Other explanations followed, during which Mr. FLORENCE remarked, he understood from what had been said, that the report had not been formally submitted to the Committee,—therefore it could not be received as the report of that Committee.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the House being divided as to whether the report should be read or not, various points of order were raised.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, hoped his party friends would withdraw their objections.

Mr. HOUSTON finally successfully moved that the report be read.

Members, the better to hear, drew up their seats in the area fronting the clerk's desk.

The clerk read some of the report, when the House adjourned.

### Political Matters.

RIOT AT THE FILLMORE MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

During the Fillmore demonstration in this city last night, Mayor MAGRUDER, while endeavoring to suppress a disturbance among a crowd of young men in the vicinity of the meeting, most of whom were under the excitement of liquor, was by them surrounded and attacked. The police, and several members of the old night-watch, including Captain BUSH, formed as a body guard for the protection of the Mayor. He was struck with a brick and slung-shot, but is not very seriously injured. The mob followed him and those who were trying to protect him for half a mile, crying "Kill him, kill him," &c. MAGRUDER at last was pre-vaded to enter the Kirkwood House, and the mob, after many entreaties to do so, finally dispersed. A man with a slung-shot was arrested by MAGRUDER. The riot was mostly confined to boys.

WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, July 1.

The Maine Democratic and Whig State Conventions assembled here to-day. Large delegations from various parts of the State, with bands of music, have gathered, numbering at least 6,000 people. Great enthusiasm exists on both sides. The Democrats meet at Norumbega Hall, numbering 700 delegates, and the Whigs at the City Hall, numbering 600 delegates.

The Democratic Convention was presided over by Hon. R. P. DUNLAP, and addressed by GEO. F. SHEPLEY, S. CARY, J. W. BRADBURY and others.

Hon. SAMUEL S. WELLS was unanimously nominated for reelection as Governor.

WM. P. HASKELL, of Biddeford, and JOSHUA A. LOWELL, of East Machias, were nominated as Electors at large.

At the Whig Convention Hon DAVID BRONSON presided. George E. FOSTER, a National Whig, was nominated for Governor.

The action of the Convention was decidedly national, and adverse to fusion with the Republicans.

Hon. GEORGE EVANS and E. WILLIS FARLEY made able and eloquent speeches.

Great enthusiasm was manifested in both Conventions.

FREMONT AND DAYTON REJOICINGS.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 1.

An immense Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting was held here this evening. ASA WHITEHEAD presided, assisted by thirty Vice-Presidents, one-half of whom were formerly Democrats. Speeches were made by Hon. E. D. CULVER, of New-York; P. D. KENNEDY, of Ohio, and others.

The German Fremont and Dayton Club were in attendance in strong numbers, and were addressed by speakers in their own language.

Great enthusiasm prevailed. One hundred guns were fired, and rockets set off in the Park during the evening.

THE WINGS OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 1.

The Telegraph entirely reversed the purport of the dispatch sent from here last night, touching the action of the Old Line Whig City Convention. The Convention elected eleven delegates all pledged for FILLMORE, to the National Convention. There was not a dissenting voice, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

### Fire at Nashua, N. H.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, July 1.

Fire caught in the spinning room of Mill No. 1, of the Nashua Corporation, at noon to-day, while the operatives were at dinner, and in a brief time the mill was destroyed. One hand in the building jumped from an upper story and was fatally injured. Loss of the Company $300,000. Insurance $100,000. Many buildings remote from the mill took fire from the force of wind, and twelve small tenements, including two stores, were destroyed on High and School streets.

### Severe Storm.

WATERVILLE, Me., Tuesday July 1.

A heavy thunder shower visited this village and vicinity yesterday, during which the Congregational Church was slightly damaged by lightning.

In North Vassalboro a great quantity of hail fell, breaking some three thousand panes of glass in the village, and seriously damaging the growing crops in the vicinity.

### More Periodicals for July.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

This number commences the eighth volume of *Putnam*—one of the few American magazines which does not contain articles (generally unacknowledged) from English periodicals. It commenced with being wholly original, and it has faithfully so continued. There are several papers of interest in the number before us. "Uncle Tom at Home," giving an account of the country, population, and rulers of Africa, exhibits the "woolly-heads" in no very pleasing, but no doubt, very correct manner. A story, called "The Spider's Eye," is a readable enough extravaganza, despite its Cockneyish introduction of "the German." We expected, every moment to fall on "Mr. Brown," also. There is a long and discriminating criticism on a batch of poets, PATMORE, ALLINGHAM, READ, and WHITMER. A ship-master's account of a voyage to Europe, in 1706, is veritable, as well as amusing. "A Dead Wall in Paris" has an ik-Marvellish aspect, but "News from Grassland" is simply a flowery rhapsody. Two Universally sketches (German and American) have liveliness to recommend them, and the too-extended papers on "Napoleon, as a Family Man," are happily ended. There is a serious article on national politics, and the usual brief, but sufficient notices of current literature, with a bird's-eye glance at "The World of New-York." The poetry, this month, merits special notice. "The Boy of the Lighthouse" is (what the soldiers greet with) a truly fine poem. An "Epitaph on a Child" would not suffer by comparison with the touching stanzas by COLERIDGE and HOOD, but for one word. In the lines

"And when we garnered in the earth
The *foison* that was ours,"

the word we have put into italics spoils the whole poem, inasmuch as nine hundred and ninety-nine readers, out of a thousand, do not know what *foison* means. We had to look in *Worcester's Dictionary* for it, without finding it. Neither is it in *Barclay's*. As a sort of forlorn hope we turned to *Webster's*, and found that *foison*, from the Latin *fusio*, means "plenty, abundance." By the time we had ascertained this, our admiration for the lyric into which "foison" had been thrust, had incontinently evaporated even as Bob Acres' courage oozed out at his fingers' ends. MORAL.—People who write should not use any word which people who read may not be reasonably expected to understand, without hunting for its meaning through a course of Dictionaries.

### Theatrical.

REOPENING OF WALLACK'S.—The Summer season at Wallack's Theatre commenced last night under the most favorable auspices. Though the house was crowded, it was cool and comfortable; the ventilation had been so well attended to, and the flowers and shrubbery distributed about the house, gave it a pleasant and garden-like look, and the whole scene appeared like the winding-up of a courtly *campaign*. The drama of the "Phantom," by Mr. BOURCICAULT, which was produced on this occasion for the first time in New-York, is full of startling effects which thrill the nerves of even an experienced play-goer. It is one of the best pieces of the "horrible" school that we have seen, and the parts personated by Miss REMMERTON and Mr. BOURCICAULT were rendered with a degree of artistic excellence which elevated them to the rank of pure tragedy. The "Summer Garden," as the present lessee of Wallack's calls this pleasant little house, has burst into bloom with the unmistakable odor of success.

BOWERY THEATRE.—This time-honored establishment opened its capacious portals on Monday for a new season, under a new manager—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. In a very few moments the vast building was crowded to excess, and long before the time of commencing there was not an inch of standing or seeing room to be had for love or money. During the recess the Theatre has been handsomely renovated and now possesses an agreeable interior and exterior. The stage has also been vastly improved with new scenery, painted in a careful and artistic manner. Mr. BROUGHAM has gathered together one of the best stock companies in the country, composed largely of ladies and gentlemen who are popular with the patrons of the Broadway and Bowery Theatres, and of others who will soon become popular. The performance, on the opening night, consisted of the tragedy of "Macbeth" and the "Married Rake." The tragedy was rendered in an effective manner, and afforded unlimited delight to the audience. Mr. BROUGHAM delivered an opening address, in rhyme, which was also very favorably received, and the opening ceremonies went off with entire success.

### Musical.

The fourth and last *soirée* of the second season of the Mendelssohn Union was given at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening, drawing a large and select audience. The "Athalie," of RACINE, with MENDELSSOHN's music, was produced in superb style. The solos were sustained by Mrs. CLARA M. BEINKEMEYER, Miss AUGUSTA KENNY, Miss DUSENBURY, and others. Mrs. BEINKEMEYER had a difficult part to sustain, and was in excellent voice. The recitative was given by Mr. PARKER. A charming little quartette, the "Voice of the Lake," by FERDINAND ERB, was followed by the "Walpurgisnight," in which the solos were performed by Messrs. FRASER and LEACH, and Miss KENNY. We have not space, this morning, to say more than that the evening was one of pure satisfaction.

## AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

### AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

### The Missouri Invasions.

### HOW THE TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED.

### MAJORITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

RECEIVED JULY 1, 1856.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the troubles in the Territory of Kansas, having performed the duties required by the House, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

A Journal of proceedings, including sundry communications made to and by the Committee, was kept, a copy of which is herewith submitted. The testimony also is herewith submitted; a copy of it has been made and arranged, not according to the order in which it was taken, but so far as present, as clearly as possible, a consecutive history of events in the Territory, from the organization on the 19th day of March, A. D., 1855.

Your Committee deem it their duty to state, as briefly as possible, the principal facts proven before them. When the act to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed on the ___ day of May, 1854, the greater portion of its eastern border was included in Indian reservations not open for settlement, and there were but few white borders in any portions of the Territory. Its Indian population was rapidly decreasing, while many emigrants from different parts of the country were anxiously waiting the extinction of the Indian title, and the establishment of a Territorial Government, to seek new homes in its fertile prairies. It cannot be doubted that if its condition as a Free Territory had been left undisturbed by Congress, its settlement would have been rapid, peaceful and prosperous. Its climate, soil, and its easy access to the older settlements would have made it the favored course for the tide of emigration constantly flowing to the West, and, by this time, it would have been admitted into the Union as a Free State, without the least sectional excitement. If so organized, none but the kindest feeling could have existed between it and the adjoining States. Trade, intercourse and intercourse, instead of as now, disturbing the harmony of the Union, would have strengthened the ties of national brotherhood. The testimony clearly shows, that before the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was introduced into Congress, the people of Western Missouri appeared indifferent to the prohibition of Slavery in the Territory, and neither asked nor desired its repeal.

When, however, the proposition was received by the action of Congress, the aspect of affairs entirely changed. The whole country was agitated by the reopening of a controversy which conservative men in different sections hoped had been settled in every State and Territory by some law beyond the danger of repeal. The excitement which has of late accompanied the discussion of the Slavery question was greatly increased by the hope on the one hand of extending Slavery into a region from which it had been excluded by law; and on the other by a sense of wrong done by what was regarded as a violation of a national compact. This excitement was necessarily transferred into the border counties of Missouri and the Territory as settlers favoring free or slave institutions moved into it. A new difficulty soon occurred. Different constructions were put upon the organic law. It was contended by the pro-slavery party that the right to hold slaves in the Territory existed, and that neither the people nor the Territorial Legislature could exercise any power over that question which would prohibit the introduction of slaves. It was contended that the consent of the convention virtually established Slavery in the Territory. This claim was urged by many prominent men in Western Missouri, who actively engaged in the affairs of the Territory. Every movement of a pro-slavery character which tended to make Kansas a Slave State was regarded as an interference with their rights.

Within a few days after the organic law passed, and as soon as its passage could be known on the border, leading citizens of ill assort assembled into the Territory, held squatter meetings, and then returned to their homes. Among their resolutions are the following:

"That we will afford protection to the Abolitionist as a settler of this Territory.

"That we recognize the institution of Slavery as already existing in this Territory, and advise slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."

Similar resolutions were passed in various parts of the Territory, and by meetings in several counties of Missouri. Thus the first effect of the repeal of the restriction against Slavery was to substitute the resolves of squatter meetings, composed almost exclusively of citizens of a single State, for the deliberate action of Congress, acquiesced in for thirty-five years.

This unlawful interference has been continued in every important event in the history of the Territory; every *election* has been controlled not by the actual settlers, but by citizens of Missouri, and, as a consequence, every officer in the Territory, from constables to legislators, except those appointed by the President, owe their positions to non-resident voters. None have been elected by the settlers, and your Committee have been unable to find that any political power, whatever, has, heretofore, been exercised by the people of the Territory.

In October, A. D. 1854, Governor REEDER and the other officers appointed by the President arrived in the Territory. Settlers from all parts of the country were moving in in great numbers, making their claims and building their cabins. About the same time, and before any election was or could be held in the Territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri (1). It was known by different names, such as "Social Band," "Friends' Society," "Blue Lodge," "The Sons of the South." Its members were bound together by secret oaths, and they had passwords, signs and grips, by which they were known to each other. Associated with the political principles imbodied in the secret organization of the Order, Written minutes were kept of the proceedings of the Lodges, and the different Lodges were connected together by

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

The New-York Daily Times is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) at every week, and contains all the issues of the Daily Times, and numerous Reports of Markets and other matter, made up from the Daily. In the publication of the Daily Times, Paper and Ink are used, as representing that circulation and value which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is used to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy [illegible] $1;
10 copies [illegible] $9, or 90 cents each.
20 copies [illegible] $16, or 80 cents each.
50 copies [illegible] $37 50, or 75 cents each.

Each package sent in every case to be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers at the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Cass submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the facts relative to the troubles in Washington Territory. Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report from the Committee on Territories relative to Kansas affairs. Mr. Douglas' Kansas bill was then taken up and discussed. In the House, Mr. Bancroft, of Pennsylvania, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Kansas bill was rejected. After considerable debate, Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but his motion was superseded by the presentation of the majority report of the Kansas Investigating Committee, a portion of which was read and the House adjourned. A large portion of the report will be found elsewhere; also a very full synopsis.

☞ We publish this morning, as one of the waifs that float on the sea of ephemeral politics, a letter from Mayor Wood to a gentleman in Cayuga County, in relation to the Democratic candidate for the Governor of the State. Mr. Samuel Bradish wishes to know if the use of Mayor Wood's name by the "united Democracy," will receive his approval, and whether he is a candidate for gubernatorial honors. Of course he is not a candidate, for it must be a very bold man who would announce himself a candidate for so distinguished an office without being solicited for it; but the Mayor gives his correspondent to understand that he would not decline the honor if the "united Democracy" should think his name would help the election of old Hunk, but not otherwise. We presume there are some dozens of disinterested gentlemen in the State who entertain similar gubernatorial sentiments, but who do not think it worth while to publish their views on that delicate subject.

☞ In the Times of this morning will be found a report of the proceedings of the Massachusetts American State Convention, held yesterday in Springfield. It will be seen that Col. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency on the first formal ballot, and that Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

☞ By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, we are put in possession of three days' later news from England. All excitement relative to the difficulties with this country had died away, consequent upon the announcement that it was not intended to dismiss Mr. Dallas. The news generally is quite unimportant.

### War and Our National Defences.

There can scarcely be a difference of opinion respecting the fact that large numbers of people in Great Britain, misled by their own ignorance on the question of Central America, and blinded by the studiously elusive tone of the most influential of European papers, have imagined that a general spirit of aggression possessed the American people, and that the future policy of the United States Government was destined to be one of annexation, fillibustering, and general annoyance to all neighbors on this side of the Atlantic. Cuba was to be devoured; then Jamaica, and then St. Domingo, which once belonged to France; the acquisition of Canada was to follow; greed of territory might tempt us to disturb South America; in fact, the brilliant dreams of Young America became, until recently, a night mare to European conservatives, particularly of the philanthropic Palmerston school, who could not at the same time interfere and—preserve the principal market for Manchester broadcloths and cottons.

Americans thoroughly understand the frothy, evanescent nature of the popular bubbles which rapidly succeed each other and disappear from the surface of our always agitated political sea; but it is natural that those farther removed should take words for reality, loud boasts for real intentions, and shadows for solid substance. Perhaps it is also natural that Great Britain, possessed of that invincible armada, which has accomplished such miracles before Cronstadt (!) should have pondered the propriety of checking Yankee chuckleheadness, by an excursionary diversion in a westerly direction, where her prowess would doubtless prove as successful as it has already done in the Baltic. Overweening presumption at anticipated triumphs over the Czar, certainly did lay the basis for the engagement, at the close of 1854, between the two great maritime Powers of Europe, that Spain should be protected in the possession of Cuba; and the memorable covert threat against the United States, contained in the declaration that the policy of the Allied Powers was in accord respecting "both hemispheres," was simultaneously fulminated, and has had a large share in producing any belligerent sensations, which have since existed, on this side of the ocean.

There has never yet existed, notwithstanding all the lies that has been made, any real danger of war between this country and Great Britain. Both in England and here, hostilities would be regarded, on any issue that has hitherto been made, absurd as well as unnatural. It cannot, however, be denied that an odious desire so meddle with affairs on this continent, and a purpose to restrain our national action, whenever it shall suit her purposes, has been frequently betrayed by the English Government; that our only sound basis of hope for permanent peace is built upon the closely interwined commercial necessities of the two peoples. Popular indignation, the ignominious close of the Russian war, the serious aspect of affairs upon the Continent of Europe, and dread of national bankruptcy, compel Lord Palmerston to swallow his spleen now,—to sacrifice, in fact, anything and everything rather than go to war with the United States,—but the cloven foot has been so distinctly displayed that we do not require to see it again in order to know that it is there, and it would be folly to be deceived by the ready cloak of diplomacy which now covers it.

It is an understood condition of national existence that, if we would preserve peace, we should be prepared for war; that respect for our strength is the surest guarantee against hostile attacks from those who hate or envy us. The weakness of our Navy, and the belief, in Europe, that our seaboard is undefended, and everywhere open to attack, (an error to a certain extent,) contributes more to our liability of being threatened and interfered with, than any other circumstance. After the lapse of a generation, since the last great contest we were engaged in, hostilities are apt to be deemed an impossibility; yet we have had before our eyes the consequences of a like delusion in England, which came out at the little end of the horn, in the Eastern War, solely because of her apathy during the ten previous years. The policy of this Government is one of strict neutrality and non-intervention. It has been so from its origin; but we demand the same right for ourselves that we concede to others; and it would arouse a warlike spirit throughout the length and breadth of the Republic were this right to be seriously meddled with.

Lieutenant Maury, eighteen months ago, wrote a letter concerning the abandonment of the Navy-Yard at Memphis, in which he enlarged, with the eloquence of patriotism and experience, upon the importance of having great numbers of small vessels, with guns of heavy calibre, instead of persevering in the venerable absurdity of building large ships at great expense, which are now proved to be equally useless in attacking fortifications and in defending harbors. The failure of the 1854 and 1855 expeditions of the Allied powers against Russia, has caused a reecho of Dr. Maury's warning, not only from experienced engineers in all parts of the country, but also from Americans abroad. It is certain that all the science of the country is required, at the present moment, to place our Navy on a level with modern improvements and the requirements of modern war. Our fortifications are probably more efficient than is generally supposed; still we trust that the suggestions which the Central American question has elicited from members of both houses of the National Legislature will lead to earnest thoughts and speedy action; and that the continuity and perpetuity of peace and the welfare of commerce, will be secured by making it evident that they cannot be disturbed with impunity.

### The National Domain.

But little, if any, attention has been bestowed by the present Congress upon the subject of the National Domain, beyond donating tracts of land to railroads in several of the new States. At the time when Senator Hunter's questionable Homestead substitute was choked off by Mr. Cobb's still more exceptionable Land law, a report, emanating from the Land Office, discussed elaborately the principle of the latter law, proving that it must necessarily become "a source of much fraud and perjury," and expressing a hope that it would soon be repealed. Since that period, the Democratic majority in the Senate, and the peculiar organization of the House, have prevented the possibility of enlarged and statesmanlike legislation concerning the disposal of public lands. The wants of the country, and the requirements of the Constitution, nevertheless point to the necessity of considering the matter anew, and we hope that, with the healthier influx which is perceptible in both of the National legislative bodies, due attention may, at the proper time, be given to the subject.

At the time of the passage of the general preemption law, in 1841, sanguine hopes were entertained that discontent and agitation concerning the disposal of the public lands would cease. Its way had been paved by the previous acts of the 19th June, 1834, and the 22d June, 1838, and leading statesmen of different parties gave it their support. Yet, shortly after it became a law the colossal efforts of Henry Clay commenced in behalf of his celebrated "Distribution" measures, and every session of Congress witnessed the introduction of one or more bills for the graduation and reduction of the prices of Government territory, according to the length of time it had been in the market. The issue of these various plans, and the effect of the partial allotment to the States, are well known. It was not, however, until 1846, that systematic exertions originated to bestow, gratuitously, the public domain upon settlers. The originator, fosterer, and indefatigable advocate of such a policy, was Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. Others have been enthusiastically connected with it; and we remember that five different Homestead bills, preëminent among which was the well-considered bill of Mr. Seward, were introduced by as many Senators, within two months. The advocates of the measure finally acted in concert with Mr. Johnson, a part of whose existence it had become to procure for every actual settler one hundred and sixty acres of land as a free gift, on condition of occupancy and cultivation. From March, 1846, until he succeeded in obtaining a majority, on the 12th of May, 1852, he introduced a bill to that effect at every session of Congress. In 1848 and 1849 its popular name became the *Homestead Measure*, and, in January, 1850, the title was just given: "A bill for granting a Homestead to every settler." The bill of 1852 fell through in the Senate, after having obtained a majority in the House. It was a genuine Homestead bill, in the sense in which the words are used by its friends. Mr. Hunter's substitute measure did not come up to that standard. By Mr. Cobb's bill, all lands in the United States which had been six, seven, twenty-five, and thirty years in the market, became liable to sale, respectively, at one dollar, seventy-five cents, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, and twelve and a half cents an acre.

Gratuitous allotments of land have been made from the earliest epochs of our Government; but always for purposes of specific good, such as to reward merit, or to increase the value of the public domain. Under this latter category are classed the increasing donations of late years to railroads. In 1795, a bill passed the Senate and House of Representatives, which was afterwards signed by George Washington, then President, ceding 24,000 acres to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, on condition of five years' settlement thereon. Similar inconsiderable donations met, at subsequent periods, the approval of Congress and different Executives. In 1851, 48,000,000 were given away, under the title of "bounty" to those who had served in the wars of the country since 1790. The same year, 20,000,000 acres were bestowed upon certain new States, and 16,000,000 more were appropriated for the benefit of soldiers engaged in the Mexican war. In all, about one-twentieth part of the landed property of the nation was alienated in that one year.

The manner in which the United States has acquired possession of its lands has been by no means uniform. The original grants to the separate British Colonies, included territory from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean, of which each of the original Colonies owned a part. At the most trying period of the Revolutionary struggle, Congress solicited the confederate States not to dispose of their unappropriated lands during the continuance of the war. Pending bitter strife, menacing our unanimity, the State of New-York patriotically commissioned its delegates at Philadelphia to limit its Western boundary, and cede the territory west of the same to the General Government, "for the benefit of such States as should become members of the Federal alliance." Congress invited the rest of the country to follow this noble example. In accordance with this demand, New-York, therefore, in 1781; Virginia, partly, in 1784, and, finally, in 1788; Massachusetts, in 1785; Connecticut, in 1786 and 1800; South Carolina, in 1787; North Carolina, in 1790; and Georgia, last of all, in 1802, yielded their unappropriated domain for the advantage of the country.

In 1803 we purchased Louisiana for $11,000,000, and stipulated to release France from obligations of at least as much more. In 1819, we paid $5,000,000 to Spain for Florida. The extinguishment of Indian titles has cost within a fraction of $100,000,000. For Texas and acquired Mexican Territory, we have given $65,000,000. Surveying the public lands has cost $5,000,000. In all $160,000,000, beside the expense of the Florida and Mexican wars. Immense as this sum appears, the fact that we have been able to pay it without extraordinary pressure by taxation, or otherwise crippling the resources of the country, is a legitimate cause for national pride and gratulation.

The United States own upwards of 1,500,000,000 acres of land, worth $2,000,000,000! It requires no reasoning powers to show the importance of wisely economizing and prudently using this prodigious National Domain. While, on the one hand, it may be made a chief source of our future prosperity as a people, it can also, if sacrificed to the cupidity of unprincipled politicians and monopolist speculators, prove just such a means of embarrassment, as the lands have become, by injudicious management in the Spanish Colonies of America, and even in Canada. The highest point of legislation has certainly not been reached as yet. The amount of land sold within the last two years has been unprecedented; but there is every reason to believe that the actual possession of it has not been generally given to the class of persons whom the existing laws intended to benefit.

### The Majority Report of the Kansas Commissioners.

This Report, a large portion of which we publish this morning, will be found highly interesting. It shows that as soon as the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing Abolitionists, and declaring that Slavery existed therein. In the Autumn of 1854, a secret political society, called "The Blue Lodge," was formed, the plan of operations of which, with its oaths, etc., are given in the report. This Lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians.

At the election of Nov. 29, 1854, for a delegate to Congress, there was no evidence of fraud, except in the sparsely settled and remote districts, where citizens of Missouri appeared and voted. Details in relation to these facts are given in the report, which says: "It is reduced to mathematical precision that seventeen hundred illegal and non-resident votes were cast by citizens of Missouri; the remainder, being legal votes, amounted to eleven hundred." Mr. Whitfield would have been elected without the aid of his Missouri votes, he receiving a plurality of all the votes cast. During the Winter of '54-'55, great excitement existed in the Territory on account of the invasion; public meetings were held, and much bitter feeling was manifested.

In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2,905. Previous to the election in the Spring of 1855, active preparations were made in Missouri to invade the Territory, and a complete organization was effected. Leaders were chosen, tents, provisions, ammunition and arms distributed, and the forces were drilled in companies in Missouri; and on the day before the election, it is testified, at least five thousand Missourians took up the line of march for Kansas, and companies went into every representative district of the Territory except one. In detail of the acts of these companies and the declarations made by them, a great portion of the testimony consists.

The Kansas Investigating Committee had before them the poll-books, census-rolls, &c., showing who were legal as well as who were illegal voters, and from accurate and almost absolute proof it appears that of about 6,000 votes cast at the election for members of the Territorial Legislature, five thousand were those of non-residents. The majority of both houses of the Legislature would have been Free-State men if there had been no invasion of Missourians. The Governor set aside the election in some of the Districts, and a new election took place therein, on the 22d of May, resulting in the choice of Free-State men in these Districts, except Leavenworth, where there was still illegal voting.

The Committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which proceedings they state are characterized by recklessness and injustice. The report alludes to the murders, robberies, and other crimes committed in the Territory, and states that in no case, except that of McRae, (a Westport man,) was there any prosecution for those offences. No indictments were found, no arrests made, and no measures taken to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The report contains full and complete details of everything connected with the Territory of Kansas, prior to the 10th of March last, and says it is clearly proved that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances, in which he so prominently figured. It is also proved that Mr. Oliver, one of the Investigating Committee, went into Missouri, with one of the invading companies, and made a speech in the Fifteenth election district, but it is not proved that he voted.

The conclusions of the Committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasion from Missouri; that, consequently, the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and has no power to pass valid laws, therefore its enactments are void. The election of G. W. Whitfield, as Delegate to Congress, was not held under any valid law, neither was that of Mr. Reeder in accordance with law. The Committee suggest no remedy.

The report alludes to obstructions that were thrown in the way of the Committee, and to the general violence which prevails in the territory. It is very voluminous, and is signed by Messrs. Howard and Sherman.

## IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

### GOV. SHANNON NOT RESIGNED.

### Renewed Disturbances.

### EXPECTED BATTLE AT TOPEKA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, June 26.
via St. Louis, Monday, June 30, 1856.

Governor Shannon has backed out of his resignation, and his friends have, by much persuasion, induced him to remain in power.

Kansas affairs are more threatening than ever.

Major Gay, the Shawnee Indian Agent, was murdered and robbed near Westport, recently, by the Southern Army. Their forces are gathering at Lecompte, Tecumseh, Big Springs and other places in large numbers, and they are laying in large stores of provisions in order to make the long and strong pull on the Fourth of July.

A company of sixty-seven, mostly from Chicago, bound for Kansas, were disarmed at Lexington, on Monday, while on the boat. Cannon were placed each side of the river. The men have since been threatened, and have not yet reached Lawrence.

No aid is yet received from the States.

There must be a great battle at Topeka.

Col. Sumner threatens to go home to the Fort and abandon his work if the Legislature meets, and they will as sure as God is.

RANDOLPH.

### Disarming of the Chicago Emigrants—Discharge of Free-State Men.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 30.

The papers of this city have been furnished with full and reliable reports of the disarming of the company of Chicago emigrants to Kansas. The statements contradict in some particulars the accounts sent from St. Louis.

The company was set ashore on Saturday evening four miles below Alton; the Captain refusing to land at Alton.

A company from Worcester, Mass., arrived here to-day bound for Kansas. The Chicago company will again leave for the Territory by way of Iowa,—they are to start immediately.

St. Louis, Monday, June 30.

A letter to the *Democrat*, from Lawrence, 28th, states that the five Free-State men who were arrested and disarmed near Osawatomie, on the 27th of May, by a party of United States dragoons, under Lieutenant Johnson, had arrived in that city, after four weeks' detention, during which time they had been kept in chains, until finally discharged by Judge Cato, nothing being found against them.

### More Northern Emigrants Disarmed by Missourians.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 1.

A Worcester Company of forty-four men, bound for Kansas, on board the steamer *Sultana*, were disarmed on Friday last in a manner similar to that adopted with the Chicago Company. The scene took place at Waverley, ten miles below Lexington. Their captors have announced their intention to detain them as prisoners, and dispose of them to suit the exigencies of the times. Sixty Sharpe's rifles were taken from them.

The above statement is from a reliable source,—a well-known gentleman, who witnessed the occurrence.

It is also reported that a company from Ottawa, Ill., were disarmed and arrested on Saturday. All the river towns have announced a determination to allow no emigrants from the North to enter Kansas. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, Jefferson City, 29th, charges Governor Price with having sent 12 cannon and 20 boxes of muskets from the U. S. Arsenal to Schuyerfallow, to assist in the conquest of Kansas.

### Newspaper Accounts.

GOV. SHANNON'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following communication, dated Thursday evening, June 27:

I am authorized by Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, who has just arrived at our house from there, to say that *he has not resigned*. He is here to meet Mrs. Shannon, and will return to Kansas in about four days. He reports all quiet in Kansas.

Thebon Barnum.

THE MURDER OF THE SHAWNEE INDIAN AGENT.

*Westport (June 29) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*

William Gay, the Shawnee Indian Agent, was killed about two miles from this place, on Saturday evening, near 5 o'clock. He was almost at home—the old Shawnee Agency—but not quite across the line, when killed. The facts of the case, as stated in the affidavit of W. J. Gay, son to the deceased, who was along, are these. Three men overtook his father; they asked him to take a drink. He did so. They then wanted to know if he was Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery. Gay answered that he was from Michigan. They repeated the question, when the deceased said he was in favor of a Free State. One of the three then commenced shooting at him; a scuffle ensued, and the old man was shot through the head, being wounded in several other places.

The whole community here are indignant at the authors of this foul deed; and every effort has been made, and is being made, to get at the murderers, and I have no doubt that they will be brought to justice. They have fled, but it is known where they are gone. You can see the difficulty of arresting a man here on the border; if the writ is issued in Missouri, the person for whom it is intended, can get across the State line, into the Territory, in ten minutes, and thus for the time evade the law.

The assassins cannot escape—let our friends, North and South, rest assured of that.

Every one here believes that the deed was done for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Gay had the key of his iron safe, containing his agency money, in his pocket, while it was well known that there was no protection at his house, where the safe is kept. The murderers were hurried away by the approach of persons. Young Gay, who escaped, is pretty badly wounded, but is doing well. The deceased was buried in the graveyard at this place yesterday, and the corpse was followed to the burial by a large concourse of citizens. In the afternoon, before the burial, a meeting was held, which passed resolutions denouncing the deed and its perpetrators, and expressing sympathy with the bereaved family.

GAY'S MURDERERS DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the citizens of Westport was held on the 23d inst., to denounce the murderers of Gay. The resolutions adopted run as follows:

Whereas, A cold-blooded, diabolical murder has been committed upon the person of Major Wm. Gay, late Agent for the Shawnees in Kansas, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., on the road [illegible]; and

Resolved, That this meeting feel called up to express their condemnation of the murder.

Resolved, That this murder, as well as other outrages committed in our midst, call earnestly upon every law-abiding citizen to help maintain the supremacy of the laws, and bring offenders against them to justice.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family of the dead, and will attend the funeral this afternoon.

Resolved, That this being neither the time nor day for an energetic measure to forbidding out the murderers, this meeting adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and in the meanwhile that each person here consider himself a committee of vigilance to ascertain and arrest the murderers.

The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, at which time it was moved and resolved that a subscription be taken up for a reward to be offered for the apprehension of the assassins. Several hundred dollars were collected for this object.

DISARMING OF THE CHICAGO EMIGRANTS.

*Lexington, Mo., (June 28,) Correspondence of the Republican, (Pro-Slavery).*

Yesterday, about 4 o'clock P. M., information was received here that a body of armed men, from Chicago, were on board the steamer *Star of the West*, en route to Kansas, for the purpose of assisting the rebels who are now holding defiance to the regular authorities of that Territory.

The news of such an expedition spread rapidly through the town, and excited the indignation of our people, and the whole community felt that as patriotic and good citizens they could not tamely submit to the outrage of arms being carried by their doors for the avowed object of being used in murder our friends who have emigrated from the border counties of Missouri with the design of bettering their condition by becoming actual settlers of Kansas. About sundown a large crowd congregated at the levee, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the boat. Between 10 and 11 P. M., she hove in sight, and after making fast, a committee of citizens went aboard, and informed Captain Dix of the object of their visit. He immediately introduced them to a Mr. Andrews, the reputed President of the Company, he (Andrews) stating to the Committee that there were on board 76 men, under his charge, going to Kansas for the purpose of settlement; that each of them had a gun, and it was their *determination to keep them*.

The Committee replied that they were satisfied of the hostile intentions of the party, that they were recruits of Lane and Reeder, sent to Kansas to revive the drooping fortunes of the Free-State faction, and that the people of this town had determined they should not pass without giving up their arms.

After considerable conversation between the Committee and the leaders of the company, it was agreed that the arms be taken ashore, placed in the custody of a responsible commission merchant, "to be delivered up when the present difficulties in Kansas should be settled."

The arms were found secreted in various parts of the boat, and, instead of proving "shot guns," as represented by some of the party, turned out "Hall's Carbines," all loaded, with bayonets, except ten, found securely nailed in a strong box, marked, "this side up, with care."

These are all the facts concerning the stopping of these guns, and I send them to you, not for publication, unless you should think it necessary to contradict the falsehoods which may be put in circulation by the St. Louis *Democrat*, and its Abolition confederates in Chicago and New-York.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Difficulty with Great Britain—Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee—Attempts to recall the Testimony, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29, 1856.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The news by the *Asia*, upon a superficial view, would seem to indicate the probability of Mr. Dallas' dismissal by the British Government. But we have no private advices here adding confirmation; and for one I still do not believe that step will be taken. If the British Government take counsel of their passions, we might expect this unpleasant consummation. But they will not. The question will be carefully and calmly examined; and upon such examination it will appear absurdly ridiculous to dismiss a Minister against whom no cause of offence is pretended, because of the dismissal of one who had rendered himself personally obnoxious to the United States. To dismiss Mr. Dallas would be the merest possible piece of spite, a step which can by no possibility produce any good result, but is calculated to nurse the elements of discord in the relations of two great nations. It is unconceivable that the British Ministry can consent so to insult the United States, from personal consideration for Mr. Crampton, for they cannot lose sight of the fact that our Government has placed the removal of that individual entirely upon personal grounds, relieving the British Government in the amplest manner from all responsibility for his violation of our law.

CRAMPTON CONSIDERED PERSONALLY.

How is it possible that the Ministry can hope to be sustained before the civilized world for making a dangerous international issue because of our punishment of a convicted criminal? Suppose Mr. Crampton had robbed our Treasury or murdered the President, instead of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. Would anybody dream that upon its being shown and admitted that he did not commit the crime by order of his Government, Mr. Crampton was not personally responsible to the violated law? Would any one presume to say that because he was a foreign Minister he ought to enjoy absolute immunity for his crime? Surely not; and wherein is the difference between the actual and the supposition.

PROOF OF HIS PERSONAL OFFENDING.

Further, a due examination of this whole affair ought to satisfy the British Ministry that Mr. Crampton is utterly unworthy an unkind word between the two Governments. Take a fact which has not yet been presented in the diplomatic correspondence. Lord Clarendon ordered Mr. Crampton to stop recruiting here, in a dispatch dated the 23d of June, 1855, and which was received by the British Minister on the 7th of July. Mr. Crampton neither communicated the contents of this dispatch to Mr. Marcy, nor obeyed its instructions until he learned, on the 5th of August, that Mr. Buchanan had heard of its existence and its character from Lord Clarendon. Thus it will be perceived he concealed the soothing orders of his Government and failed to obey them, until he found that his duplicity was likely to be discovered; and then he hastened to issue an order to stop recruiting. How sincere this order was—and in what Pickwickian sense it was understood by his agents, may be inferred from the fact that recruiting under the authority of the British Minister, or under the arrangements connected and set in motion by him, was proved by an American Jury to have been going on as late as October. Had he informed Mr. Marcy promptly, on the 7th of July, of the dispatch then received from Lord Clarendon all the international difficulty might have been saved. It is, of little consequence whether his failure to do this resulted from carelessness, stupidity or design; in either case it should have been sufficient to insure his recall, and ought to reconcile his Government to his dismissal. But be assured that this is only a specimen of many other incidents equally derogatory to the diplomatic and personal character of the late Minister in his intercourse with our Government.

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee will be presented to the House to-morrow, if opportunity to do so offers. Some of the members of the Commission are here; and their graphic description of scenes which they witnessed, and of occurrences which transpired within their knowledge in Kansas, and which are not embraced in the Report, are highly interesting. One of the chief subjects of anxiety with the Committee while in Kansas, was the safety of the evidence they had collected. After hearing repeated rumors that an attempt to obtain possession of the evidence and destroy it, was contemplated by the Border Ruffians who constantly surrounded the Committee, the Committee took pains to obtain correct and reliable evidence of their purpose. They soon became fully possessed of the plans of the Border-ites. They learned that night after night these men debated the particular plan by which they proposed to get possession of the testimony. All agreed that it would serve them to get this testimony go out of the Territory; but how to get it without killing the majority of the Committee, or whether it were necessary to kill [illegible]

[illegible] an opportunity would be found to get the testimony, and, when that opportunity came, to seize upon their papers, remount their horses, ride off, and carry it off in the night. The Committee were [illegible] vigilance. A part of the testimony [illegible] off, each alternate morning, by Governor Reeder, who was nobly brought through by his wife, who, [illegible] his person, carried it next her own, and defied him, at any cost, against his assailants. What must be the wrongs suffered by a people, when their mothers, wives and daughters, are nerved up to this point of resistance! Talk of subduing such a people as this! Douglas and his generations of his followers are unequal to the undertaking.

☞ The receipts of Canal Tolls at Oswego during the past month amount to $60,679 99, against $31,904 76 for the corresponding month last year. Increase, $24,519 50. Over 200,000 bushels of Wheat and Corn were shipped from the Upper Lake ports for Oswego during the year ending June 27.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 323 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the care that has long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers having spoken of the impression that Mr. Hoxsie, the music pawn our premises under, had left our neighborhood, we would say that he still continues at with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 347 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, containing every variety of La'dies' Fancy, Bedroom Jet Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Dressing Combs, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Boxes, &c. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, ladies assorted, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by

H. S. ROGERS, No. 347 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY will to-morrow, July 3, open at No. 61 Canal-st., are now closing their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 62½ per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

DR. GROOT'S
OAK HALL,
Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.,
LARGEST and CHEAPEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN NEW YORK.
READ THE PRICES.

Summer Coats of Linen, Drab, &c., [illegible]
Beautiful Italian cloth Coats,
Alpaca and Linen d'Ete Coats,
White Duck Coats,
Linen Coats,
Summer Pants of Linen, Marsellles, &c.,
Vests, in numerous descriptions,
Boys under the great Clothing House,
OAK HALL, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The Only Safe to be Relied on.
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Bomb-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Sworn Certificate from Messrs. Herring & Co., Safe Manufacturers, New-York.
Depots, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York;
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite-sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 19 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
S. C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S Patent-Improved High-speed Machines. The manner by quilting, hemming, and other peculiar work is unrivalled. Call and see it, or send for a circular. Machines to hire by the week or month and repaired for less. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufactories, combine more desirable qualities in every other kind, can be proved by hundreds who will call and see them in operation. Machines exchanged for those in use, or bought for cash. Principal Warehouse, 458 Broadway.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linen Summer Suits, | $2 00 |
| Black Cloth Frock, | 7 00 |
| White Duck Suits, | 6 00 |
| Lasting Cassimere Suits, | 10 00 |
| White Duck Coats, | 2 00 |
| White Marseilles Vests, | 1 50 |
| White Drilling Pants, | 2 00 |
| Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet, | 5 00 |
| Brown Linen Pants, | 1 75 |

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
Prices at which a fire can now be had at any time by SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 148 and 150 Fulton-st.:
Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants, [illegible]
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants, [illegible]
Drab Money Beaver, Coat and Pants, [illegible]
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants, [illegible]
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants, [illegible]
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants, 16 to 18
Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 148 and 150 Fulton-st.;

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 93 Wall-st., New-York, June 9, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THE COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined insuring the property of Non-residents of the City, all our out-of-town agents, it is important that all new business for insurance be made direct to the office, or through responsible houses in the City.
ROBERT A. HOWE, President.
D. F. Cuser, Secretary.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufactories, [illegible] Pianos to be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to be used rent allowed on purchases sold within six months. No. 385 Broadway, N. B. Pianos tuned, [illegible] and moved. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND [illegible] stock of Summer Clothing is now ready, and we are offering inducements to [illegible] the coming season. The [illegible] Summer Clothing we have ever [illegible]
Rent, $2,000 per annum.
HERRING'S, FARLEY'S AND [illegible] SAFES. These Safes, after the late fire in Chicago, stood in the ruins of Herring's Warehouse, and [illegible] Look, and all the contents [illegible] and other documents [illegible] uninjured. [illegible]
HERRING & CO., 251 Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, No. 6 Astor House, [illegible] above all competition. A [illegible] of unsolicited testimonials [illegible] Also, a new style of [illegible] Whiskers, Moustaches, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail, at CHEVALIER'S, No. 6 Astor House.

CHEVALIER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, true, reliable, the Infallible. Due to the [illegible] of the country [illegible] Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., where [illegible] may be had, or sent by express, [illegible] Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] private rooms, at CHEVALIER'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-street.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 31, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—SATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have long been celebrated for their superior ease and [illegible] all others. They are constructed on the [illegible] and are [illegible] Private rooms for application. Wigs dyed to any color, and [illegible] Wigs and Toupees made and sold at SATCHELOR'S, No. 239 Broadway.

ZEPHYR UNDERSHIRTS.—GENTLEMEN WILL find a large stock now ready; also, white Linen Drawers. Summer Half Hose, &c., at low prices
IRA BERGO'S, No. 61 Maiden-la.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Liquor Merchants, Distillers, Rectifiers, Importers, Grocers, Apothecaries, Manufacturers, Dispensers, Physicians, Druggists, Consumers, and the trade generally throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.—The undersigned, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Stock in Trade of the late firm of Messrs. DUFFY & CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Messrs. DUFFY & CO., of Philadelphia, Pa., have the pleasure to announce to the above-named parties that they have purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of DUFFY & CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and have removed the same to their new and commodious premises, No. 18 Market-street, Pittsburgh, Pa., where they will be happy to receive orders for the same, and to supply the trade with the Genuine Article, at the old prices. The Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Stock in Trade of the late firm of DUFFY & CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Messrs. DUFFY & CO., of Philadelphia, Pa., have the pleasure to announce to the above-named parties that they have purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of DUFFY & CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and have removed the same to their new and commodious premises, No. 18 Market-street, Pittsburgh, Pa., where they will be happy to receive orders for the same, and to supply the trade with the Genuine Article, at the old prices. DUFFY & CO., Proprietors, No. 18 Market-st., Pittsburgh, Pa. DUFFY & CO., Proprietors, No. 18 Market-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Card to the Ladies.—DR. DUPONCO'S SOLUBLE PILLS FOR FEMALES.—Infallible in removing obstructions or irregularities of the menses. These Pills are no idle secret, but have been used by the celebrated Dr. DUPONCO for years, and are known to the faculty as a safe, certain and speedy remedy. They are unparalleled in every case; and as he is urged by great numbers of his friends to make them public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an improper use of them, he has consented to do so, and they are now offered to the public. Explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1. SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL by the following Druggists, who will supply Dealers at Proprietor's prices, and forward Orders with dispatch: BARCLAY & CO., Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Broadway, N. Y. CHARLES KING, cor. Broadway and John-st., N. Y. HASS, BUCKLE & CO., No. 216 Greenwich-st., N. Y. G. V. CLEGHORN & CO., No. 71 Barclay-st., N. Y. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agts. William and Fulton-sts., N. Y. And by Druggists and Dealers generally, and the Proprietor confidentially by mail or express, on receipt of price. DR. DUPONCO, Principal Office, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York. Dr. DUPONCO, Proprietor, Hanover or each box.

☞ Call, Forenoon or Horseback.—We shall issue this morning a NEW EDITION of Our Free-Soil Campaign Song Book. The Music is all engraved, and the Words and Music printed—just the thing for a marching picture. Price 12½ cents, or $6 per 100. Also, BEAUTIFULLY COLORED copies at 25 cents, or $15 per 100. Clubs can be easily supplied. PRINTERS of the City are called upon to set the Words for large bills. Apply at the Office of the Song Book, No. 121 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman, up stairs. Specimen copies of the plain engraving will be sent on receipt of postage stamps; colored copies, 50 cents.

E. KELLY & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings.

Printing of every description for political meetings.

☞ Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Colds, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and breast, and the effects of early exercise of the Generative Organs, are speedily relieved and cured by the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, nervousness, sleeplessness, or any other disorder of the organs of digestion, or any one who has injured the constitution by improper indulgence, or exposure, will find in the use of DR. HOLLICK'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR, and by persevering in it, fully restored the health and the energies which belong to the male organization. Sold by druggists. DR. HOLLICK, Proprietor, No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Bright's Cough Candy.—It checks colds, prevents croup, and all diseases of the lungs. Put up remarkably neat, and by inclosed from the most approved receipts, especially for females, in fact taking the lead of all other preparations. Sold by CHARLES H. KING, Druggist, No. 158 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. KING, Druggist, No. 158 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Beautiful Hair Goods.—Teeth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Ladies' combs, Love's Brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, perfumery, tweezers, strops, razors, shaving brushes, and a large assortment of fancy articles, suitable for country trade. Imported direct, and at the most reasonable terms, by GEORGE E. BALDWIN & CO., No. 16 Maiden-la.

☞ Dye Not Rashly.—You are positively enjoined to resort to no experiment in using pills for bilious attacks, headache or dyspepsia, while Parsons' Purgative Pills are in the market. Dr. HANCOCK'S VEGETABLE PILLS are a scientific combination without doubt to supersede all others for the prevention and cure of the above complaints. Sold by HAWKS & CO., No. 7 Park-row, and by druggists.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, weakness in the joints and back, RING'S ointment drives out rheumatism by pouring in streams life and healthy blood. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 158 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Gilt's Make Eye, Your Shillings & Bear Black, or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, 189 Broadway, No. 32 Fulton-st., and at the corner of Fulton-st. and Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, and all first-class fancy stores throughout the United States.

☞ Fancy Shirts for Traveling.—In great variety. Also, superior white dress shirts made to order at short notice, at reasonable prices at A. B. SEAW & ROUSSET'S, No. 323½ Broadway.

☞ Wayte Brothers & Elliot.—Late F. J. & J. MAYTE, importers and manufacturers of Union, trousers of linen and cashmere wash, have on hand a large assortment of plain and richly gilded pannel bowls, Parian marble mantles, toilet sets, &c. No. 61 Pearl-st.

☞ Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes—Extra large size, in colors, for only Fifty cents, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts. Open Fourth of July.

☞ To Physicians.—A physician about to retire from practice, will dispose on easy terms to his successor, his entire office and medical furniture, consisting in part of a fine Galvanic Battery, Electrotype, Microscope, Location: Central Ohio. Refers to Dr. JOHN BALL, No. 161 Montague-place, Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Preserves.—Families going to the country can have their preserves and jellies put up in the best manner by leaving their orders at the Pickle and Preserve Manufactory of JAS. BROADBRIDGE, No. 10 Robinson-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at Head-quarters at the Star Hotel, Nos. 69 and 69 Liberty-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock, precisely, in full uniform, for the purpose of firing a salute to celebrate the Anniversary of the 80th year of the Independence of the United States of America, after which they will return to head-quarters and partake of a dish of oysters served up by H. H. Hall, Esq. The veterans of Brooklyn, under the command of Col. Hardenbrook, and members of the corps in the adjoining Counties, are cordially invited to attend, and participate with us in the celebration. N. B.—The corps will also meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 2, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee, and make such other arrangements as they may deem necessary.

By order, E. RAYMOND, Col.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

NINTH WARD.—INDEPENDENCE, NOW AND FOREVER!—The Friends of Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil and FREMONT, are requested to meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON. A Band of Music will be in attendance, and several Songs will be sung, among which will be the "Rallying Song" of the occasion, "Freedom's Banner." Several addresses may also be expected. By order of the Ninth Ward Committee. JOHN KEYSER, Chairman.
Asa. E. Doe, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Society will hold its seventy-third annual meeting at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the Fourth of July, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and to unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
ALEX. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, F. and A. M., are requested to be present at their attendance THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at their rooms, No. 207 Bowery, as business of importance will be brought up for their consideration. All members in arrears will find it to their interest to come prepared to settle the same.

By order of JOHN HANNA, Secretary. J. J. KUHN, W. M.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—A public meeting will be held at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. C. A. DAVIS, E. D. SMITH, LOWRY, Secretary of Governor Hunter, and J. WILSON GREEN, will speak. Singing. By order of Committee.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, NO. 5, Are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge-room, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on THURSDAY, the 3d of July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to Train to join with their brethren in celebrating the 4th of July. By order, JAMES GREEN, P. S.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meet THIS EVENING, July 2, at 71 corporate Hall, No. 679 13th-st., at 8 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE WEIGHBORHOOD FOR SALE.—16 acres more or less, and is sown in timothy and clover. It is 1 mile from Hoboken, on the Plank road, and is beautifully situated, in view of property. Apply to D. E. HARE, No. 262 4th-av. No. 4 Hanover-st.

## WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED.—Four old and well established publications, of a character to which no objection may be made, are wanted. Address Mr. GEDDE, Office Daily Times.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable middle-aged Woman, as Housekeeper, or to take charge of children. Can be highly recommended. Address for one week, A. B., Box 1,000 New-York Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of children and assist in the work. Can be highly recommended, and would not object to the country. Call at No. 10 Bond-st., up stairs, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young Protestant

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

## AUCTION SALES.

Robert L. Franklin, Auctioneer.

**SECOND SPECIAL SALE OF ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, AND RICH AND RECHERCHE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—ON THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 48 Walker-st., for the benefit of whom it may concern, by order of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co., Messrs. Nunns & Clark, and others, the entire stock of the late firm of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., consisting of 12 rosewood piano-fortes, 4 octaves, 7 elegant rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ octaves, with all the modern improvements, including the celebrated Æolian attachment; 1 elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, with the

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, July 2, 1853

# THE DAILY TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES ASSOCIATION, AT THE OFFICE, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TERMS: Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum, or $1 per month. Single Copies, 1 cent. Delivered in the City, $5 per annum, or 50 cents per month.

## THE NEWS.

Our Washington correspondent writes that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to issue a circular to the Collectors of the Customs, directing them to require the Consular certificate to be produced in all cases where the value of the invoice exceeds $100, and to refuse entry to all goods where the invoice is found to be incorrect. This will be a very important measure, and will, we trust, put an end to the frauds which have been practiced upon the Revenue by the undervaluation of goods.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also determined to issue a circular to the Collectors